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IN THE PRESS,

And shortly will be published By Z. CRAMER,

The Navigation

Of the MONONGAHELA, ALLEGHENY OHIO and MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the Jail of Crawford county on the night of the 11th of March, inst. REUBEN RICHARDSON, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, black eyes, strait and well made, he belonged to Lieutenant Hook's company in the federal service; had on when he went away, a blanket coat, blue overalls, and a number of other cloaths. He is charged with the stealing of a number of Watches from a Mr. Parker, of Pittsburgh. Whoever takes up the said Richardson, and brings him to Meadville, or secures him in any jail shall have the above reward.

HENRY HURST, Jailor.

Meadville, March 15. 1802.

A Friendly Turn.

A CERTAIN William Graham, of this place has told, and says, that he is willing to swear, that I forged a receipt. In order to save Graham the trouble and expence of swearing, I will relate the circumstances. When I resided in Lancaster county, I had some dealing with a Lt. O'Hara, of the said county, and some time before I left that country Mr. O'Hara called on me for settlement, and I gave him a note I had on another man in part payment of the balance I owed him, and my father assumed to pay the residue, but I took no receipt from him, expecting that O'Hara would look to my father for it. After I had started, and was within a few miles of Yorktown, I was taken at the suit of O'Hara for this money. Knowing that my father ought and would pay this money, and not wishing to be detained on my journey, I took upon myself to write a receipt as from my father for this money, and O'Hara took it back, and my father paid him. This is the mighty thing Graham would wish to make a noise about, and figmatize me with—he is welcome to make what use he pleases of it, and if he is not satisfied with this relation of the matter, he may obtain affidavits of its truth.

I have had some dealings with this Graham (who unfortunately is my brother-in law) since coming to this place, we differed as to our settlement and had to trouble some of our neighbours to settle for us. About a year after this settlement I was called upon by Mr. Darragh to pay for a Bureau that in justice Graham should have paid for. In looking over a bill that was against Mr. Darragh, and a book account that was against Graham the summer that he kept his family from starving, as he says, which I will prove, as he says he can, I found that the Bureau had been taken out of the bill, and put out of the book account. Not having charged it to Graham in our settlement, I conceived ought to pay me for it, and called on him for that purpose before Mr. Richardson, but he refused, and insisted that the first settlement was final, and included every thing, though he knew to the contrary. I, however, told him, that sooner than have any more trouble with so contentious a fellow, I would let him have the fourteen dollars. I thought that would induce him to hold his tongue, or at least tell the truth when he did speak.

ROBERT KNOX.

Permit me in the most humble and beseeching manner to ask concerning Bacon.

Persons indebted to the estate

of Robert Kennedy, late of Butler county, dec. are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, acting administrator of said estate, and all persons having demands against said Robert Kennedy, are requested to present them without delay for payment.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Muddy creek, March 13, 1802.

Two Journeymen Taylors, who

are capable workmen, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

A. JAMIESON.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1802.

THE subscriber has on hand WIND MILLS or DUTCH FANS; he has two completely finished, and three which will be finished in two weeks. They are built on a new construction, and superior to any that have been made on this side the mountains heretofore. I sold one to Mr. Philips lately that will clean forty bushels of wheat in an hour. Any person wanting to purchase may have three months credit by giving security, and as the subscriber intends to leave Pittsburgh on the first of April, he will sell them two dollars a piece below the common price on that account.

WILLIAM THORN.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1802.

To all whom it may Concern.

WHEREAS I gave Joseph M'Candless, of Shippensburgh, a writing obligatory to give to the said Joseph a bond at any time when a stamp could be had, for the sum of three hundred and fifty five dollars and eighty-four cents, payable in six months from the 1st instant, as a balance due him for a quantity of flour I purchased from him; and whereas John Sumrall and Nathan Newland, for reasons satisfactory to them, have indemnified me, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of the said writing obligatory, as I will never execute the said bond, nor pay said money unless compelled by law.

JAMES HERRON.

March 9th, 1802.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from his master living on Peter's creek, Mifflin township, Allegheny county, an Apprentice boy to the Mason and Shoemaker trades, named ROBERT RICHEY, he is about 5 feet 10 inches and an half high, has a scar above his left eye, is fond of strong drink. He ranaway on the 14th of February last. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward but no charges.

March 13, 1802. JESSE MARSH.

A letter dated February 12, has been received from Mr. Lear, our Consul at Cape Francois, from which the following circumstantial and interesting statement is derived.

ON the 2d of February the French fleet, consisting of 14 sail of the line and 9 frigates, appeared off the harbour. Every thing was immediately put in motion. The whites rejoicing, and the blacks preparing for resistance. They did not attempt to come in that day, although the wind and weather were very favourable. A cutter belonging to the fleet came in, and an aid of the Admiral was sent to General Christophe, who commanded the town, to deliver to him the proclamation of the First Consul, and to know if he should make any opposition. The answer from Christophe was, that he was but a subordinate officer, and that he could not permit the ships to enter without the orders of the Governor. This determination and the preparation making for opposition, created a general alarm. Mr. Lear went round to the Americans, and advised them to get themselves and their most valuable effects on board the vessels without delay. At midnight the mayor and municipality waited upon him, with a request that he would attend a deputation of their body on board the fleet, to endeavour to make some accommodation that would save the town. He readily consented, from motives of humanity, and from a wish to know their disposition towards the Americans. They embarked about two o'clock, and at the same time Mr. Lear gave orders to the American vessels in the road, to move over to the opposite side of the harbour, that they might be as far as possible from the town. The ships having stood off in the night, the deputation did not get on board the Admiral till one o'clock of the third instant, where the deputation were received by General Leclerc in a very severe manner, and informed that the ships would come in the next day at all events, and without any other terms than those offered in the proclamation (which follows this account.) After they had been dismissed, Mr. Lear was introduced to the general, and told him his double view in coming. He said as to the first, his determination had been delivered to the deputation, and as to the second, that the Americans might expect every protection he could give them. Mr. Lear returned with the deputation, and they reached the town about sunset, when they went to Gen. Christophe, and informed him of the issue of their mission. He declared he would not yield a point on his part. Mr. Lear then asked him what the Americans had to depend upon. He said he would give permission in the morning for them to go on board their vessels.—Mr. Lear retired to his house, and put up his most valuable papers and a few clothes, to take on board the American vessels with him in the morning. The town was filled with troops and other blacks from the country during the night. In the morning at day light Mr. Lear went to Christophe for the order for the Americans to embark, and also desired that all the women and children and other whites might be permitted to go on board the American vessels, which would be ready to receive them. He was mounting his horse, and told him he would ride to the water and give orders to the guard to permit the Americans only to go on board the vessels. Mr. Lear entreated for others, but in vain. Mr. Lear made such disposition as to get off with a number of women and children who were there, and such Americans as appeared; all but four or five having gone on board.

The wind was high all day, and the fleet which was close in to the reef, could not enter the harbour. In the afternoon armed men were sent on board the American vessels, and every black and white French man found on board was taken out and carried in there. Just before dark, one of the ships stood in very near the fort, with every appearance of entering. The fort fired at her, which was returned, and a canonading took place. All the forts around the harbour fired constantly, although some were not within six miles of the ships. This was the signal for firing the town, which was immediately begun; and in about one hour it exhibited an awful scene of conflagration. The ships did not attempt to come in.

The situation of the Americans on board the vessels was not very pleasant. They were totally defenceless, and within the power of the blacks; and a report had come off in the afternoon, that they would come on board, after burning the town, and destroy the vessels and massacre the people on board. There were 35 American vessels in the port (which was the whole number, a few small French ones excepted) and as there appeared no other chance for safety, after they should have gorged themselves on shore, but from some of the ships coming in (which they could do in the night, or from a detachment of boats sent in by them with the troops. Mr Lear determined at once to go out by the forts in a boat, and endeavour to get in a detachment of boats. On passing the forts, every thing was silent, which convinced him they had abandoned them, after setting fire to the town. He got out safely; and as the ships stood off, it was day light before he got on board the admiral. He told his situation to him, and the admiral assured him he would go in with his ships without delay, as they could now go in as soon or sooner than the boats. Accordingly about 12 o'clock they entered the harbour, without a gun from the forts, which had been abandoned. They found the American shipping safe, as the blacks were still pillaging the town amidst the flames. The troops instantly landed from the ships and the town was immediately cleared of the blacks, and a few houses (perhaps 60 out of 600 saved.

To attempt to describe the scene of desolation is impossible. The property lost by the Americans in the town was very considerable. In goods and debts due from those who lost their all, it must be nearly 300,000 dollars. Only one American lost his life, a Mr. Lanchester, of the house of Lanchester and Richardson, from (S. C.) He tarried on shore with a determination to save his property or perish with it and unhappily suffered. He was killed in his house, and almost consumed in the flames. Few other whites were killed as they appeared to be more intent on plunder than murder. Three Amercans saved their houses but their goods were pillaged viz. Mr. Dodge, Messrs. Hellen and Williams, and Messrs. D'Archy and Stevenson.

Capt. Rogers, of the American navy, was there, who displayed that dauntless spirit which he is known to possess, and tarried on shore through the whole, and by his good management and intrepidity secured the lives of many whom he got off from the flames, and was the means of saving several houses.

The general in chief, expresses himself disposed to befriend the Americans in every way: but as yet, no American vessels have been allowed to dispose of or to land their cargoes, neither have any been permitted to sail (excepting Captain Rogers, who has obtained a special permission.) Mr. Lear was assured by the general, that he would give all expedition to establish the office, that the vessels may enter and clear and unload their cargoes (such as have them.) As to taken in cargoes, it is out of the question; for there is nothing left to load a single vessel; the destruction of the town is far greater than in the former conflagration.

Divisions of the ships and troops have gone to different parts of the island; one to Port Republican, and one to the city Santa Domingo; from these places Mr. Lear had not heard. A report was in town, that the French met with a powerful opposition at Port Republican; and lost 4 or 500 men, and that the place was destroyed. Others say, there was little resistance, and the place saved. They landed at Port au Pais, at Limbay, and at Fort Dauphin; at all which places they met with resistance; but made good their landing. This is an evidence, that opposition was determined upon from the first. The sons of Touissaint came over in the fleet; and were treated by the officers with great attention. They had been in France for their education. To Christophe, it was declared by the aid of the admiral who was sent to him on the 2d inst. that himself, Touissaint, and the other chiefs who had conducted meritoriously in the late insurrection, would have their rank confirmed, their pay continued for life, and full possession of their immense property, without its being questioned how they had acquired it. And he proposed to continue as a hostage for the fulfilment of these conditions by the general in chief, if he would give up the idea of resistance, but it had no effect upon him.

In addition to the above particulars we learn, that Mr. Lear had been received in the character of General Commercial Agent, by the general in chief, who viewed as an upright man, and whose wife (who is with him) is sister of the Frst Consul.

The payment for provisions, &c. derived from the Americans is offered to be made in bills on France, at 80 days sight, or part in cash and colonial produce.

That another division of 25 ships, and 20,000 troops are daily expected.

Touissaint was understood to be in the neighborhood of the Cape during the occurence of the above events.

Both Touissaint and Christophe were supposed when Captain Rogers sailed, to be in the neighborhood of the Cape, with a large body of troops; but it was thought that they would soon be obliged to disperse and fly to the mountains.

In the name of the French Government.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

PROCLAMATION.

On board the Ocean, Pluviose.

Leclerc, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, and capt. general of the Colony, to the inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Read the proclamation of the first Consul of the Republic; it insures to the blacks, that liberty for which they have so long fought; to commerce and agriculture, and prosperity without which colonies cannot exist.

His promises will be faithfully fulfilled: to doubt them would be criminal.

LE CLERC.

PROCLAMATION.

The Consuls of the Republic to the inhabitants of St. Domingo.

Inhabitants of St. Domingo,

Whatever may be your origin, and your color, you are all Frenchmen, you are all free and equal before God and the Republic. France like St. Domingo, has been a prey to faction and torn both by civil and foreign war.

But an entire change has taken place: all nations have embraced the French nation, and have sworn to them peace and friendship; the French are likewise united among themselves, and have sworn to be friends and brothers.

Come then and likewise embrace the French, and rejoice in again seeing your European friends and brethren.

The government sends you general Le-Clerc; he takes with him a strong force, in order to protect you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the republic. It has been told you, that this force was destined to ravish from you your liberty:—Rely, the republic has given us liberty, and the republic will not allow us to be deprived of it.

Rally round the captain general: he brings you abundance and peace. Let all rally round him, for whoever shall dare to separate himself from the captain general, shall be considered as a traitor to his country, and the vengeance of the republic shall destroy him, as the fire destroys your withered canes.

Paris, at the palace of the government, the 17th Brumaire, 10th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, First consul,

(Signed) H. B. MARET, Sec. of state.

A true copy. LE CLERC.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Lancaster, March 10.

SIR,

WITH pleasure I herewith transmit to you an Extract from the Journal of the Senate; containing a vote of Thanks for your humane and liberal Communication, of a cure for the Bite of a mad Animal. And permit me to observe, that, should the application of your Specific be the means of relieving the World from the fatal effects of that Disease (Hydrophobia) the most of all to be dreaded, you are not merely entitled to the Thanks of the Senate of Pennsylvania, but to the gratitude of all mankind.

I am, Sir, your friend,

SAMUEL MACLAY,
Speaker of Senate.

Mr. VALENTINE KETTENING,
Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In SENATE, March 5, 1802.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a Letter, signed *Valentine Kettening* and the same was read, as follows, viz.

Lanphin County, Londonderry Township. Feb. 15, 1802.

SIR,

A Medicine of the utmost importance to Mankind, prepared from an Herb which has been found unquestionably efficacious, as a Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog, Other in Man or Beast, has been known and used, as such, by the Subscriber, and his Ancestors, for the space of 250 years; in Germany and Pennsylvania. The Herb, and manner of preparation, has been clandestinely obtained from me, and prostituted to the purpose of accumulating Wealth, contrary to my wishes or practice, and of those from whom it was derived, And, being far advanced in years, am desirous to communicate it, in such manner as may give the most general Information to my Fellow-men, without the most distant view to emolument; have therefore thought proper to address these lines to you, in full confidence, that you will take a more effectual way to diffuse the Information, than, from my age and other circumstances, is in my power.

At your request, communicated by my Friend *Henry Orth* (health permitting) I will attend at Lancaster, and explain the subject fully. I remain your friend,

VALENTINE KETTENING.

The Speaker of the Senate. of Pennsylvania.

Whereupon, on motion, the said Letter was referred to Mr. *Pearson*, Mr. *Porter*, and Mr. *Lower*, to consider and report thereon.

March 6.

Mr. *Pearson*, from the Committee to whom was referred the Letter signed *Valentine Kettering*, made Report; and the same was read, as follows, *to wit*:

The Committee appointed to hear the Communication of Valentine Kettening, relative to his Cure of the Bite of a mad Animal,

Report, That they conferred with the said Kettening on that subject, who informed them, that he uses the Herb called Red Chick, weed, which, when ripe, or in full bloom, he gathers, and dries in the shade, reduces it to a Powder, and gives a small table-spoonful at one time, to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a Child, an equal dose, but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter, honey, or molasses, as the person chooses: For a beast, a large spoonful; if by weight, two drachms and one scruple. When used green, for a Beast, cut the Herb fine, and mix with bran, &c. When given to Swine, mix the powdered Herb with meal of any kind (dose as above) in little balls.

He assures us he has given it to persons, many weeks after they were bitten, and never knew it fail, and never gives more than a single dose, unless to Children, as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds, on the human body.

When green, mash it, drop of the juice into the wound, and bind the Herb, so mashed, on: And that the proper time to sow the Seed, is about the beginning of April, and should be sown thin.

He also informs us, that he is now *seventy-five* years old; was born in Germany, and came from thence, with his Parents, to Pennsylvania, when *eleven* years of age; that his Mother brought the Seeds of the Herb amongst her Garden-seeds; That he has presented to your Committee, for the use of the Members, a quantity of the Herb and Seed; and says he will give of the Seed to others, who will please to call on him for that purpose.

They also learn, from the Reverend *Henry Mahlenberg*, that it is an annual Plant, known, in Switzerland and Germany, by the name of Gauchheil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Heinerdarm; in England, Red Pimpernel; by Botanists, as he is informed, Anagallis Phoenicea. That it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands, the usual dose was *thirty* grains of the Powder, taken, *four* times a day, and continued one week, in smaller doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the Herb, and some of the Powder strewed in it. That the Plant is cultivated in many Gardens, and grows near Baltimore and Havre-de-grace, spontaneously, in great plenty.

Your Committee therefore offer the following Resolution;

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to present the thanks of the Senate to *Valentine Kettering*, for his benevolent and valuable Communication.

March 8.

The Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the Letter signed Valentine Kettering, was read the second time: and the Resolution therein contained was adopted.

Extract from the Journal.

GEO. BRYAN, *Clerk of the Senate.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, March 11,

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee to whom was referred, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Pennsylvania, settled on the lands claimed under grants from the state of Connecticut, antecedent to the trial before the court of commissioners between the state of Pennsylvania and Connecticut:

The report of the committee embraces an historical view of the Wyoming controversy, recites the act of Pennsylvania, for preventing intrusions upon land in Northampton, Northumberland, and Luzerne counties. The report then proceeds to state:

"The petitioners complain of these acts as unconstitutional, and pray that provision may be made by law for transferring the proceedings under these laws from the state courts of Pennsylvania to the courts of the United States; and that further provision may be made by law, that in the trial of any prosecution in virtue of the said acts the defendant may have a veniri facias to summon juries from some state, other than Pennsylvania. Your committee conceive, that the right of jurisdiction was finally settled by the decree of Trenton, of the 30th December, 1782, and that by the decision of the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania in April 1795, the whole question of the right of soil was fully taken up and decided by the court, in a case the most favorable for the defendant; which decision not having been revised and reversed, should also be considered as final and conclusive.

Your committee therefore upon the whole circumstances of the case, are of opinion, that the measures contemplated by the petitioners would tend very much to encrease the embarrassments already experienced by the state Pennsylvania, in extending and enforcing its lawful jurisdiction over the lands in question, and that it would be highly inexpedient on the part of the United States to interfere with the regulations of the states in that respect, or to countenance, by any means whatever, any circumstance of insubordination to the state unthority.

Your committee are therefore of opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted."

After a debate, the committee rose and reported their agreement to the report.

A motion was made and lost to recommit the report to a select committee.

It was then moved to postpone the further consideration of the report till the last day of November next.—Not carried.

The question was then taken and on concurring with the committee of the whole in their report, by Yeas and Nays, and agreed to—Yeas 60—Nays 17.

FRIDAY, *March* 12.

MR. GRISWOLD moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole on the resolution laid by him yesterday on the table for indemnifying the French spoliations.

Motion lost without debate—yeas 35—Nays 39.

DR. LEIB reported from a committee appointed to take order in relation to the funeral of Narsworthy Hunter, delegate from the Mississippi Territory, who died last evening, and whose decease had been previously announced to the House, that it would be proper for the House to attend the funeral tomorrow at 12 o'clock:

Agreed to—and information thereof directed to be given to the Senate.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) *February* 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Town of St. Mary's, dated 10th of February 1802, stating a few absolute facts.

"I am sorry to inform you that our neighbours in East Florida, are in a dreadful situation at present. That infamous fellow, Bowles, has at length brought the Indians and Spaniards to open hostility.——Four months past, Mechasocky Town of Indians (where Gen. Bowles makes his head-quarters) took from the plantation of F. P. Fatio, Esq. on the river St. John, 49 of his negroes which were conveyed to Bowles. Mr. Fatio's son followed a few weeks after to the Indian town, and saw Bowles; but could not recover one of his negroes; and not without great difficulty got back himself; being greatly insulted, and having his horses taken from him.

A gentleman from New-England named Hull, (commonly called Judge Hull) obtained from the Governor of Florida, leave to form an extensive settlement at the Matanzas, about 60 miles to the southward of St. Augustine; the same spot where Dr. Turnbull had his Creek settlement. Mr. Hull had brought from the northward a number of settlers, with whom he began to prepare for planting. But Bowles' Indians came, whipped some, plundered the whole of them of every thing they had, and drove them out of the country. This took place about a month or six weeks past.

About 3 weeks ago, a party of the same Indians plundered Mr. Dupong, who lived about 30 miles south of Augustine, of 10 grown negroes, and the same day killed a young man named Bonelly, carried off his mother and 3 sisters.

Four days past, a party of friendly Indians, who had been selling their deerskins, horses, &c. in this town, and who were well known to belong to towns who never favoured Bowles' measure, were met by some of the Inhabitants of Florida, within 3 or 4 miles of the place, on the Spanish territory, when 4 of them were shot. This ill-timed, imprudent act, will, in all probability, bring a general Creek war on the Floridas. The thinly scattered inhabitants are flying in all directions for safety; some to Augustine, some to the islands on the sea coast, and several have come on our side of the St. Mary's river.

It is now evident, that all the settlements in Florida will be totally broke up; and, of course, those restless Americans, who have gone there, will wish themselves once more quietly settled under a government which is both willing and able to protect the lives and property of its citizens. What renders the situation of the planters in Florida more deplorable, is, that the whole force of the province (militia included) is by no means equal to meet 300 Indians in the woods. Add to this, that there is not a single military post on their frontier, toward the Indians. Poor encouragement this, indeed, for emigrants to that country."

NEW-YORK, *March* 12.

FROM THE HAVANNA.

Captain Howes, who arrived here yesterday from Havanna, Informs, that the day he sailed, one of the French frigates which went out from France with the squadron to the West-Indies, arrived at the Havanna.—She was sent to demand of the Spaniards 11,000 troops, and provisions, to assist in the reduction of St. Domingo. Several other French ships of war, were expected at Havanna to refit, and to take in provisions for the supply of the West-India squadron.

WASHINGTON, *March* 15.

The COMMITTEE of WAYS and MEANS who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the laws laying duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits, on refined sugars, licenses to retailers, sales at auction, pleasurable carriages, stamped vellum, parchment and paper, and postage on newspaper,

REPORT,

THAT the whole amount of revenue arising from those duties, exclusive of postage on newspapers, as appears by the statements laid before the House by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the early stage of the session, did not exceed for the year 1800, 925,000 dollars; after deducting the amount of drawbacks paid on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and refined sugar during that year: which sum is chargeable with an expence of collection equal to 137,000 dollars, exclusive of the expences of the offices of inspectors of survey, which have been abolished. The nett revenue arising from those duties may, therefore, be estimated at 792,000 dollars: but if from this sum be deducted the duties accruing on stamps, which, as under the existing laws they will cease to be collected after the fourth day of March next, cannot be enumerated among the permanent internal duties, the whole nett revenue produced from those duties may be estimated at a sum not exceeding 710,000 dollars, chargeable with an expense of collection equal to 120,000 dollars. To produce, therefore, into the treasury somewhat less than 60,000 dollars, an expence must be incurred more than equal to a fifth of that sum; and upwards of four hundred revenue officers, exclusive of the inspectors, must be maintained at the public charge. The continuance of a revenue drawn from the people on such terms, can, in the opinion of your committee, be justified only by an imperious necessity: a necessity which, in their estimation, does not at present, and is not hereafter, likely to exist.

Of the proceeds of those duties more than 500,000 dollars arise from the tax on distillation; 372,000 of which are paid by 22,000 country stills, scattered over the immense territory of the United States: 65,000 other dollars are the product of 13,000 retailers licences. These facts demonstrate the difficulty and even the impossibility of materially lessening the expences of collection, so long as the subjects from which the revenue is to be drawn, are so thinly dispersed over this widely extended country: and the communication from the commissioner of the revenue, will explain the deficiency which is likely to occur on the most productive branch of those duties, unless provisions are adopted which, by laying the tax on the quantity actually distilled, will require additional officers to the augmentation of the present heavy charges of collection, and a multiplication of oaths, thereby lessening the security of that sanction and endangering the public morals. The abolition of one class of these duties, by materially diminishing their product, without affecting in the same degree the expense of collection, would be a strong additional argument for the abrogation of all: and when it is recollected that some of those which it might be the most desirable to retain are, even now, subjects of taxation in the several states, the committee perceive no substantial objection to releasing entirely to the states objects of revenue which to them may be equally desirable and productive; since to them the collection can be attended with little additional charge, and since to the federal government exclusively belongs the most fruitful source of revenue which the union affords. A wise policy, it is believed, will therefore induce the United States to abstain, wherever practicable, from exercising the right of taxation on those subjects which the individual states possess a concurrent right. Other reasons concur in producing an opinion favourable to the repeal of those duties. They consist

1. In the vexation and oppression of many of them, some of which are peculiarly obnoxious to our citizens.

2. In the nature of excise, which is hostile to the genius of a free people.

3. In their tendency to multiply offices and increase the patronage of the executive. This effect alone would forbid the retention of the internal taxes, and a reduction, to an equal amount, of the impost on articles of the first necessity: since, by that measure, not one of the host of officers employed in their collection would be rendered.

None of the foregoing considerations however, could have induced your committee to recommend a repeal of these taxes, was it apprehended that, by the measure, the punctual compliance with the public engagements could be endangered. But believing additional taxes to be unnecessary for defraying the annual charges of government, at the present rate of expenditure, they conceive that a reduction of that ex-

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 26, 1802.

penditure will justify a proportionate reduction of the public burthens. A contrary doctrine would imply an urgent necessity for an increase of the existing taxes, should no retrenchment be made in the permanent public expenditure. By a letter from the Secretary at War it will appear that a sum exceeding 400,000 dollars will be saved on the army alone. By the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy the expenditure for the current year is estimated at 200,000 dollars less than that of the year 1801. Of this sum not more than six hundred thousand dollars are applicable to objects of permanent expence. It follows, therefore, that a sum exceeding the whole amount of the internal duties will be saved in the permanent expenditure of those two departments alone; even should future circumstances compel us to keep up our armament in the Mediterranean.

On the subject of the postage on newspapers, the committee are of opinion, that it would be unadvisable to take off that tax, inasmuch as it is insignificant in amount, and is the means of insuring the safe delivery of newspapers to their respective subscribers.

From these various considerations, the committee respectfully submitted the bill to repeal the laws laying duties on stills and domestic distilled spirits; on refined sugar; licences to retailers; sales at auction; pleasurable carriages; and stamped vellum, parchment and paper.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

Reports say, that a requisition, in the way of *loan*, for three millions of dollars has been made to our government, by an agent of the French Republic—In addition to this *courteous* application, it is also rumoured, that an equivalent in *Argent* for the frigate Insurgent, has been demanded of our government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lancaster to the Editor of this Gazette, dated March 11th, 1802.

AT twelve o'clock this day, the house of representatives, after debating and amending a bill respecting hogs and other citizens, went into committee of the whole to take into consideration certain articles of impeachment, a copy of which I enclose you, against the hon. Alexander Addison, President of one of the courts of common pleas.

The articles were grounded upon a number of depositions which were read to the committee, and which went to prove that Mr. Addison had refused to give up, to a certain Mr. Lucas, a Frenchman who has found his way to the bench of that court, the prerogatives of President of the court.

The principle champion in support of the articles was a person from the suburbs of Philadelphia whom they call Penrose. Mr. Wayne and Mr. Franklin very ably opposed the articles upon the ground of want of proof of the facts alleged, and intimated that the facts, if proved, would furnish no ground for impeachment.

After a short debate, the articles were adopted in committee and reported to the house. The house has not yet acted upon them, and probably will not for several days to come. There is no doubt, however, that the impeachment will obtain by a very large majority in the house; what may be the fate of it in the Senate is somewhat doubtful.

After compleating this business, the house went into a committee of the whole upon a bill for rendering the tenure of the office of comptroler independent on the governor. This bill was brought up with an intent to prevent the governor from turning out the present comptroler, who has lost the favor of the governor, but who still retains the attachment of many of the democratic members of the legislature.

The first section of the bill, after some discussion and considerable intrigue, was negatived by the committee; upon which the committee rose and reported. The friends of the bill fearing it would share same fate in the house, proposed an immediate adjournment which was carred.

A book is said to have been written lately in France, with the knowledge & approbation of the First Consul, recommending an hereditary monarchy, as the best form of government in itself, and the only one adapted to the manners and habits of the French. Thus ends the story of democracy in France, or in the revolutions of a military despotism, which is infinitely worse. *Pal.*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, he has again commenced TAVERN-KEEPING, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Ray, sign of the Florie, where Travellers may rely on receiving every attention in the power of

EDWARD HALE.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1802.

We have received the elegant and impressive speech delivered by Mr. BAYARD in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of repealing the Judiciary system. We shall, in our next, commence the publication of it, and give a few columns of it weekly until finished. We recommend it to the attentive perusal and serious consideration of the readers of this Gazette. Although the fatal measure against which it is a protest, has unhappily succeeded, the friends of the country will be confirmed in their principles, and strengthened in an adherence to them, by the perusal of arguments derived from the spirit of the Constitution.

DIED on the 6th instant, at Waterford, Crawford county, Mrs. CHARLOTTE KING, consort of Mr. John King of that place, universally lamented by all her acquaintance.

MILITIA.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The following proceedings and sentence of a General Court Martial, is hereby ordered to be read at the head of every Regiment of my Brigade, previous to the inspection of said Regiments.

" At a General Court Martial held at " Pittsburgh on the 12th, and by adjournment on the 13th November, 1801, for " the trial of Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, of the 62d Regiment of Pennsylvania " Militia, charged by Brigadier General " Fowler, *with* DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS, " to wit. *refusing to hold the general muster " of his Regiment, on the day appointed by the " General in his Brigade Orders of the 25th " September last.*

" PRESENT.

" Colonel Martin, President.

Members.

" Colonel Noble, Major Johnston,
" Major M'Candless, Major Plumer,
" Captain Patterson, Captain Simmeral,
" Captain Foreman, Captain Matthews,
" Captain Morgan, Captain Hultz,
" Captain Nevans, Captain M'Dowell.
" Ebenezer Denny, acting as Judge Advocate."

After hearing the evidence in support of the accusation, and what the prisoner had to offer in his defence——

" The Court find, that *Colonel Cunning-* " *ham* REFUSED, OR NEGLECTED, to obey " the Brigade Orders of *General Fowler* of " the 25th September last, for which they " think him reprehensible. They therefore " sentence the Colonel to be REPRIMANDED " by the Major General.

" JAMES MARTIN, *Lieut. Col.*
" *President.*

" Attest.
" E. DENNY, acting as Judge Advocate.
" *I approve the Sentence in this case.*
" THOMAS M'KEAN."

My orders of the 25th of September last, must be peremptorily obeyed the ensuing General Muster, so, that as far as it is practicable, the Regiments composing my Brigade may be inspected (and reviewed if found necessary) conformable to the true intent, and spirit of the law; when it is presumed, the Lieutenant Colonel Commandants, who are ALONE responsible for the appearance and discipline of their respective Regiments, will *laudably* exert themselves, in promoting a uniform, and soldierly appearance in the field, as well as inculcating that brotherly love, and harmony, and that *prompt* and ready acquiescence to the orders of superiors, which can *alone* distinguish citizen soldiers, and exalt them to that rank, and respectability, to which they are justly intitled. Such conduct will, no doubt, in due time, harmonize *party spirit*, and help to excite amongst us, " THAT PROGRESS OF OPINION, *whose tendency may unite us* IN OBJECT AND IN WILL." Should our PEACE then be disturbed by ambitious neighbours, and our country become again INVADED, by men who wished to leave us nothing but the GLEANINGS of our industry, and that *wretched spectre of British liberty, becoming* UNCONDITIONAL BONDSMEN, *to haughty European* LORDS, *and relentless* LANDLORDS, we might not only be enabled to " MAINTAIN THE DEFENCE UNTIL REGULARS MAY BE ENGAGED TO RELIEVE,"—but we might, by a happy cordiality of conduct and coalition of sentiment, *probably* be enabled to *anticipate* the views of our government, *by repelling the* INVADERS, *before such regulars could be engaged; at least, before they could be* MARSHALLED, *and brought to our assistance.*—What a noble atchievement, and how gratifying would such an atchievement prove to the friends of toleration and rational liberty. That etherial flame that burns in the breasts of the friends of humanity, and glows in the bosom of republicans can only feel, and describe the divine sensations. Let us then aspire, my fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, at reaching such a system of discipline, as may gain the *goal* of respectability, and lead us to so great and glorious an end.

ALEXANDER FOWLER,
Brigadier General.

Pittsburgh, 24th March, 1802.

THE CALM CLERGYMAN.

A Prussian Clergyman applied to the King of Prussia for his permission to preach in his chapel, and to honour him by his presence. His majesty thought it presumptuous for a country clergyman to ask such a favour, but nevertheless granted his request, and told him he would give him a text, to preach on, and that he should preach on the Sunday following, when he would be there to hear him. The clergyman waited with anxiety from day to day for the text, as he wished to have it in time, that he might make a fine sermon of it; but Sunday morning came, and no text: he, however, went into the pulpit with an intention to preach one of his old sermons, thinking the king had forgot to send him a text. The king came to chapel soon after, and sent the clergyman a letter, which he opened and read; the contents were—" The inclosed is your text; you will preach immediately." He opened the bit of paper that was inclosed, when, to his great astonishment, he found it quite a blank: he looked at the other side, it was blank there too: he held it out for the audience to look at, and said, " *Here* is nothing," and then turning it, " and *there* nothing; and of *nothing* God created heaven and earth:" then quoted a verse in the first chapter of Genisis, to preach a sermon on it extempore. The king was so delighted at the great presence of mind the clergyman had shewn, that he made him his almoner.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of limestone Land containing about 700 acres, in Washington county, state of Pennsylvania, about 18 or 20 miles from Pittsburgh, on the main branch of Racoon creek, which runs nearly through the middle of each tract, and on which is a very desirable situation for a mill, contiguous to which is a valuable limestone quarry, and a quarry of building stone where the dam ought to be made, also plenty of stone coal. These tracts were patented in the year 1787, to the present possessor, who then had about 30 acres, and some building erected thereon. A considerable proportion of these tracts is of rich bottom, and on which are six sugar camps, that have been occupied for some years past by Samuel Scott, Esq. and Mr. Samuel Marchant, who reside on an adjoining tract.

There are two grist mills and a saw mill erected on the same stream, within two miles of these lands, and the neighbourhood around is very thickly inhabited. Any person inclining to purchase the above lands, will be pleased to apply to S. Scott, Esq. or Mr. Samuel Marchant, or to the subscriber in Baltimore.

STEPHEN HOLLINGSWORTH.

March 6, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

A BRICK HOUSE and BLACKSMITH SHOP, in Front Street, with a three-quarter Lot. The premises lately occupied by Alexander Shaw. For terms apply to

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM,
Stone Cutter.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioned Officers, belonging to Colonel HENRY NOBLE's Regiment of Allegheny County Militia, are requested to meet at the house of WILLIAM GUY, senior, on Wednesday the 14th of April, properly armed and in complete uniform, for the purpose of being exercised agreeably to the Militia Law.

HENRY NOBLE, *Lieut. Col.*

March 24, 1802.

Regimental Orders.

THE enrolled Citizens composing the Regiment of Allegheny county Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry Noble, (and in the arrangment of the Militia of the State is the 76th Regiment) are ordered to parade at the house of WILLIAM GUY, senior, on Thursday the 22d day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of exercise. The Colonel reminds the Citizen Soldiers of his Regiment, that fines will be assessed on those who are not equipped agreeably to the regulations of the Militia Law, as well as on those who may be absent.

The Appeal for the 1st Battalion will be held on the 4th day of May, at the house of Colonel Samuel Wilson, by Captain William Guy, Lieut. Alexander M'Coy, and Ensign Andw. Johnston.

The Appeal for the 2d Battalion, will be held on the same day, at the house of Henry Sturgeon by Major Samuel Ewing, Lieut. Walter Buchanan, and Ensign Thomas Henson.

HENRY NOBLE, *Lieut. Col.*

March 25, 1802.

Whereas a certain William Rook

pretends to claim a Tract of Land, situate in Butler county, Buffaloe township, adjoining lands of Benjamin Saviers, on the south, and John Hanthaw, on the north, which said Tract of land he is offering for sale. This notice is given to prevent any person from purchasing, as the title to said land is completely vested in the subscriber.

JEREMIAH SMITH.

March 23, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *March* 16.

French papers to the 1st of February inclusive, were received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser last evening, by the brig Clio from Bourdeaux. They are filled principally with local circumstances, interesting only in the interior of the Republic.

Buonaparte has arrived at Lyons, to attend the deliberations of the Consulta. He has been every where received with the liveliest demonstrations of joy; and is represented as devoting much of his attention to the revivification of commerce and manufactures —He has signified his determination to visit most of the principal cities of France for this express purpose.

The Definitive treaty of Peace was not signed; though this " desirable event," as the Paris papers express it, was hourly expected.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 19.

IMPORTANT.

We are authorised to assure the public, that Mr. King has concluded with the British government an arrangement for the settlement of the dispute respecting the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of 1794.

The United States are to pay a sum agreed upon in lieu of their engagement under the 6th article, in three instalments, one upon the exchange of the ratification, the others in one and two years without interest.

The Commission, in London, immediately to reassemble, and to proceed in its duties, according to the provisions of the seventh article, only that its awards instead of being payable at the times it might appoint, shall be payable in three equal instalments, corresponding with those to be paid by the United States.

By the arrival of the schooner Lydia, captain Brown, from Cape-Francois, whence he sailed the 22d ultimo, we learn, that the French troops attacked a large body of the negroes, on the 18th of February, and that the blacks were defeated, with the loss of four or five thousand men.

General Leclerc marched, on the 19th of February, against Toussaint.

A French officer came passenger in the Lydia, who we understand is appointed commissary of supplies for the French troops employed in the West-Indies.

American produce in demand; colonial produce scarce.

We are indebted to the politeness of a French gentleman in this city, for the following interesting intelligence, for the authenticity of which we feel authorised to vouch:—

On the 21st ult. Toussaint sent a deputation to Gen. Le Clerc, requesting him to deliver all the money and cloathing found at Port Republican, which he alleged, rightfully belonged to his people.

General Le Clerc peremptorily rejected the demand, and summoned Toussaint to surrender within three days. A second deputation was sent, and brought with them a petition, signed by all the white inhabitants from every quarter, who were in Toussaint's possession, praying Gen. Le Clerc to pay attention to the many and great services hitherto rendered to the Colony by the " virtuous Toussaint "—" Virtuous Toussaint!" exclaimed Gen. Le Clerc " people, why will you be deluded by a villian who has deceived France and all Europe; and who now wishes to deceive me; but in which he will be deceived? Go tell him, that there is now no grace for him, in a few days I will make him a public and ignominous spectacle. Virtuous Toussaint indeed! When he himself, not four months ago, instigated Moyes to murder the whites, and then, after a mock trial, shot the instrument of his own guilt, because he saw in him a dangerous rival.

Gen. Le Clerc, turing to his troops, thus addressed them;

Soldiers,

The government of France has sent us here to protect the inhabitants, to establish order, and to preserve to them the colony of St. Domingo. The rebellion of Toussaint is evident. The campaign against the rebels will be instantly opened. Be provident of your provisions and ammunition (70 cartridges had just been distributed to each man.) Against such brigands, we need only use the bayonet. In six weeks the colony will be ours.

NEW GOODS,

A freſh ſupply, juſt received and is now opening for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

TAKEN up adrift in the Monongahela river, about the 20th January laſt, a Kentucky Boat, about 25 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away in three weeks from this date otherwiſe it will be ſold to defray the charges accruing in taking it up.

EDWARD M'EUEN,

living on the bank of the Monongahela river, 3 miles from Pittſburgh.

March 8, 1802.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Traveling Cloaks, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

He alſo makes Mattreſſes of the beſt quality and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tail and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS Thomas G. Howard, of Baltimore county, ſtate of Maryland, by letter of attorney bearing date the 10th day of December, in the year 1801, hath made, ordained, nominated and appointed me the ſubſcriber, to be his lawful attorney, to ſell, leaſe, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of a certain quantity of land ſituate in the county of Allegheny, lying on and contiguous to the waters of Racoon creek in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which ſaid land was patented in the name of Francis Holland, theſe are therefore to forwarn all perſons whomſoever from purchaſing under any other authority, as only through me or my attornies at preſent any buſineſs can be legally tranſacted, reſpecting the premiſes—and whereas ſome purchaſes have lately been made of part of ſaid land from other authority, the purchaſers are hereby cautioned againſt paying over any property or money after the date hereof to any other perſon, as it will be at their riſk—and I further have appointed SAMUEL PAXSON or THOMAS R. GREGG of Connellsville, to receive any property or payments that are to be made for ſaid land after the date, ratifying and allowing all lawful acts done by them or either of them touching the ſame.

Given under my hand the 1ſt day of March, 1802.

JOHN HOWARD,
of Baltimore County, Maryland.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain James Crawford, of Allegheny county, and in part conſideration thereof we gave him ſix notes on hand, four of them for twenty dollars each, one for ſeven pounds eight ſhillings and ſix pence, and one for ſix pounds ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, payable on the laſt of May and firſt of June, 1802. On the laſt mentioned note there is credit for ſeven dollars and fifty cents. And whereas it appears, that the ſaid Crawford has no right to ſaid land, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes or any of them, as we are determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

JOHN SMITH,
JOHN HAMILL.

March 5, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. William Irwin's houſe, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

TO BE LET

For a term of Years, not to exceed Seven.

Sixteen Acres and a Quarter of Land, ſituate on Grant's Hill. Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Pittſburgh, February 16, 1802.

Harriſburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS OF CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

BY WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to ſupport the Conſtitution	1
To be taken by Members of Congreſs	2
——— *State Officers*	3
——— *all Officers of the U. States*	4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.*	7
——— *Witneſſes, by whom adminiſtered*	6
Penalty on Swearing falſely	5

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the ſixth article of the Conſtitution of the United States, ſhall be be adminiſtered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Purſuing the ſection word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs after every general election of repreſentatives, the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, ſhall be adminiſtered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the ſeveral ſtates, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, ſhall before they act in their reſpective offices, take, &c. &c.

5. Sect. V. The ſecretary of the ſenate, and the clerk of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the time being, ſhall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforeſaid each take, &c.

Act of May 8, 1792. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The preſident of the ſenate, the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a ſelect committee of either houſe ſhall be empowered to adminiſter oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any perſon ſhall wilfully, abſolutely and falſely ſwear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in queſtion, whereto he or ſhe ſhall be thus examined, every perſon ſo offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work ſhall commence with the laws paſſed at the firſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, held after the adoption of the federal conſtitution, and end with thoſe that may be enacted at the preſent ſeſſion.

2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at leaſt ſix hundred pages, & perhaps conſiderably more: it being impoſſible, till after the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, to pronounce with accuracy.

3. It ſhall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at preſent in conſiderable forwardness.

4. The Conſtitution of the United States ſhall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all exiſting Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-Weſt of the Ohio.

5. Leſs ſhall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the ſeveral heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obſolete," and "Private or local." Likewiſe, Tables of the rates of Duties, Poſt Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of one book inſtead of ſix the difference of the price (being only *one-third* the rate of other editions) and the ſuperior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular ſubject, claſſed together, and brought into one view, muſt appear ſtriking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or intereſt requires him to know of the "ſupreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*
JOHN WYETH, *Publiſher.*

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received by* ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookſeller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

YOUNG PARTNER,

WILL ſtand to cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Mifflin townſhip, and at the ſtable of Nicholas Bauſman, in St. Clair townſhip. The ſeaſon will begin on the 1ſt of April, when he will ſtand the firſt week at the ſubſcriber's and the ſecond week at Nicholas Bauſman's, and ſo alternately until the 1ſt of July, when the ſeaſon will end, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel of Oats the ſeaſon, One Dollar and an Half the ſingle leap and Six Dollars for inſuring a Colt.

Young Partner is a bright Bay, full 15 hand and an half high, riſing 7 years old this ſpring He was got by the imported Horſe Old Partner out of the noted mare Fair Rachel. It is, however, preſumed that his figure will be a ſufficient recommendation.

NATHANIEL KUYKENDALL.

March 16, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

A Quantity of KNEES part ſquare, and part unſquare, 5 feet long in the body and 3 feet in the arm, and 6 by 10 inches ſquare, for which a good price will be given. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Pittſburgh.

March 11, 1802.

A New Seminary

WILL be opened by the ſubſcriber on *Monday* the 19th of April next, in Second Street, corner of Chancery Lane, where Youth will be inſtructed in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Engliſh Grammar and Geography, Geometry and Trigonometry with their application to Menſuration, Surveying and Navigation.

A morning School will be opened at the ſame time to accommodate thoſe who may find it inconvenient to attend at any other time.

The School Rooms are large and well lighted, and he hopes from a proper attention to buſineſs to merit the approbation of thoſe who will place their children under his tuition.

For further particulars apply to

PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1802.

N. B. A ſeparate room will be prepared for the accommodation of Young Ladies.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general aſſment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be ſold low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce, *Wholeſale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They wiſh to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the firſt of March next, for which Caſh will be paid

---

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh ſupply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, a well choſen aſſortment of the beſt London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. alſo, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the moſt handſome and new eſt figures, which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices.

Pittſburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has juſt received and opened at his Store, a handſome aſſortment of

Merchandize,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1801.

A variety of

BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepres and others may be ſupplie.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS,

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of Goods, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Lace, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

James Berthoud,

Has removed his

STORE,

to his New Building in Front street, between Market and Wood streets, immediately opposite his dwelling house.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richeſt land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittſburgh.

October 26, 1801.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next houſe to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above buſineſs, and having laid in a ſtock of the beſt materials, and from his attention and deſire to pleaſe, he will give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and ſteady ſeat of work, by an early application.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiſkey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, beſt quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, a Negro fellow named BOB, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a ſcar on his left cheek, and a piece off one of his great toes; had on when he went away, an old drab coloured coat, jacket and breeches, and an Indian blanket. The ſaid fellow has been ſeen with one William Jack, a packer. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up ſaid fellow and commit him to jail, and neceſſary charges if brought home to the ſubſcriber living in Berkely county, Virginia.

JEHU HARLAN.

February 28, 1802.

Taken up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a black COW with a young Calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

February 28, 1802.

Whereas in purſuance of an act of the General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the ſubſcriber one of the Juſtices of the Peace of the county of Crawford, againſt a certain John Johnſton, late ſchoolmaſter in Franklin, upon which attachment, the goods of the ſaid John Johnſton, to the value of three dollars and ſixty cents, have been attached, and two dollars in caſh. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the ſaid John Johnſton to appear on Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the houſe of James M'Claran, tavern keeper, in Franklin, then and there to diſcover and make proof of their demands, agreeable to the directions of the laid act.

G. FOWLER.

Franklin, February 15, 1802.